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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PEARY ARCTIC CLUB sent by express, on the 29th of March, to Dundee, in Scotland, the second annual mail to R. E. Peary. There are five copies of this mail, and one copy will be put on board of each Dundee whaler, to be delivered to the Eskimos at Cape York and forwarded to Mr. Peary's headquarters in Greenland.

The letters contain the news of the death of Mr. Peary's mother; of the Duke of the Abruzzi's highest north; of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic Expedition and the British Antaretic Expedition; and of the departure of the *Windward* from Disco last August, with Mrs. Peary and her daughter on board.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES:

Our school geographies for many years instructed children to pronounce the name Popocatepetl, the Mexican volcano, with "cat" accented and as though the last syllable were spelled "pel." F. P. Hoeck & Co. of the City of Mexico have written to the Board on Geographic Names that the name consists of two words. The first word, *Popoca*, is accented on the second syllable. The second word, *tepetl*, is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though it were spelled "Taypel." A.

It is more easy to write about names than to settle their pronunciation. Mexican scholars seem to be the authority with regard to the native words, and the statements of Alonso de Molina in the ninth chapter of his *Arte de la Lengua Mexicana y Castellana, Segunda Parte*, do not sustain the accentuations quoted by our correspondent. Molina says that the natives of Mexico do not lay stress upon one syllable more than upon another in their speech and conversation.* He notes some exceptions in the use of verbs, and adds that sometimes the final syllable is accented in vocatives.

There are thirty-five lines in the chapter, including two *Avisos*, and three lines at the end of the *Aviso Primero* give a rule which any one may apply:

it is proper to know that, when you are unacquainted with the accentuation of any word of this language, you must pronounce equally all the syllables of the word, as in *nitetlaçotla*, pronouncing these five syllables with equality of voice and tone and measure.†

Popocatepetl may well come under this rule. Pimentel says, in the

* Es de saber que comunmente, o por la mayor parte, estos naturales no alcan mas una sillaba que otra en su hablar y platicas :

† Conviene a saber, que quando ygnorares el accento de algun vocablo desta lengua, pronuncies ygualmente todas las sillabas de la diction, assi como *nitetlaçotla*, pronunciando con ygual boz, tono y medida estas cinco sillabas.

Cuadro Descriptivo y Comparativo de las Lenguas Indígenas de México
(Tomo 1º, p. 166):

There are no words with an accented termination except some vocatives, and almost all (words) have the penultimate syllable long.*

It is certain, in any case, that there is no silent letter in *tepetl*. Pimentel says:

the *tl* in the middle of a word sounds as in Castilian; but at the end it is pronounced *tle*, the *e* semi-mute, that is to say, without fully pronouncing it.†

Those who do not propose to speak Nahuatl may safely follow their chosen dictionary in pronouncing the name Popocatepetl.

MAZAMAS.—The Eighth Annual Outing of this mountain Club will take place in July, at Mount Hood. The circular notice says:

Headquarters will be established at timber-line, on the south side, from July 14th to 19th inclusive. On Sunday the 14th religious services will be conducted, but there will be no restraint on those who prefer to seek enjoyment elsewhere. The four following days will be devoted to scientific field work and exploration. On Friday, the 19th, the mountain will be ascended and appropriate exercises held on the summit, where the club was organized July 19th, 1894.

A select party of scientists will leave camp Saturday morning for John Day Valley, for exploration among the fossil deposits of that region.

No one attending the outing is under any obligation whatever, either to join the club or ascend the mountain, but we would be glad to welcome to membership all who have "Climbed to the summit of a perpetual snow peak, on the sides of which there is at least one living glacier, and to the top of which a person cannot ride, horse-back or otherwise."

For further information address MAZAMAS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

MR. EDWARD WHYMPER, the British Alpinist, intends to spend the coming summer with Swiss guides among the Rocky Mountains of Canada. He will endeavor to ascend a number of peaks that have not yet been climbed, and he has particularly in view Mount Assiniboine, a fine peak about twenty miles south of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. It is nearly 12,000 feet high, bears a remarkable resemblance to the Matterhorn and is apparently inaccessible on all sides. Several attempts to ascend this mountain have failed. Professor Charles E. Fay, of the Appalachian Mountain Club, says that in this region, within twenty-five miles of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, there are at least a dozen peaks whose ascent is likely to be extremely difficult. He speaks of Mount Assiniboine as offering a problem apparently more difficult of solution than was the Matterhorn before Edward Whymper discovered its secret in 1865.

* No hay palabras de terminacion aguda si no son algunos vocativos, y casi todas tienen la penúltima sílaba larga.

† la *tl* en medio de diccion suena como en castellano; pero al fin se pronuncia *tle*, la *e* semimuda, es decir, sin llegarla á pronunciar bien: (*op. cit.*, T. 1, p. 165.)

THE CENSUS OF INDIA.—The London *Lancet* prints the following table of the population of India, according to the census taken on the 1st of March:

BRITISH INDIA.	
Ajmere-Merwara.....	476,330
Assam.....	6,122,201
Bengal.....	74,713,020
Berar.....	2,752,418
Bombay.....	18,584,496
Burma.....	9,221,161
Central Provinces.....	9,845,318
Coorg.....	180,461
Madras.....	38,208,609
Northwest Provinces and Oudh.....	47,696,324
Punjab.....	22,449,484
Baluchistan.....	810,811
Andamans.....	24,499
Total British India.....	231,085,132
NATIVE STATES.	
Haidarabad.....	11,174,807
Baroda.....	1,950,927
Mysore.....	5,538,482
Kashmir.....	2,906,173
Rajputana.....	9,841,032
Central India.....	8,501,883
Bombay States.....	6,891,691
Madras States.....	4,190,322
Central Provinces States.....	1,983,496
Bengal States.....	3,735,714
Northwest Provinces States.....	799,675
Punjab States.....	4,438,816
Burma States.....	1,228,460
Total, Native States.....	63,181,569
Total, all India.....	294,266,701

In 1891 the total for all India was 287,317,048. The population of the Native States has lost in the ten years as much as 4.34 per cent.; that of British India shows an increase of 4.44 per cent. It is estimated that the States which suffered so severely from the famine—Rajputana, Central India and the Bombay States—lost not less than 5,000,000 of their inhabitants.

THE U. S. CENSUS OFFICE has received through the Department of State a consular report on the population of Germany and its changes since 1789, when it numbered 26,000,000. In 1815 it had increased to 30,000,000; in 1845, to 34,000,000; in 1865, to 40,000,000; in 1885, to 47,000,000, and in 1900 to nearly 56,000,000.

There are now in the empire thirty-three cities with more than

100,000 inhabitants. Berlin has 1,884,346; Hamburg, 704,669; Munich, 498,503; Leipzig, 455,120; Breslau, 422,415; Dresden, 395,349; Cologne, 370,685; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 287,813; Nuremberg, 260,743; Bremen, 160,823, and Strassburg, 150,268.

MESSRS. FREDERIK MULLER & Co., of Amsterdam, have sent a most beautiful illustrated catalogue of Manuscripts and Books, to be sold by auction on the 9-11 of May.

In the second part of this catalogue, No. 1421 describes a West Indische Paskaert by Blaeuw, of the year 1639, the prototype, according to Messrs. Muller & Co., of the charts printed in the Low Countries in the Seventeenth Century for the use of navigators in the service of the Dutch West India Company.

The chart of the year 1621, published in Dr. O'Callaghan's *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, Vol. I.*, is declared by Messrs. Muller & Co., in their notice of No. 1421, to be a *mystification*, at least so far as the date is concerned. They say:

The original of O'Callaghan's map, now on exhibition in the Lenox Library, is a map published by Anthoni Jacobsz, without date. O'Callaghan has reproduced only the northern part of it and has put into the reproduction a vignette foreign to the map, and the fictitious date of 1621. This is the date of the foundation of the Company, but not at all the date of the map, for on the part of it not reproduced by O'Callaghan is recorded a discovery made in 1643 by Brouwer on the coast of Chili—a discovery made public in Holland in 1646. This is shown by the name Brouwershaven on the coast of Chili in O'Callaghan's complete original map, now to be seen in the Lenox Library.

The map reproduced by O'Callaghan and dated by him in the year 1621 is of a later date, and we assign it to about 1650.

In their description of the Paskaert of Anthoni Jacobsz (No. 1423) in the Catalogue Messrs. Muller & Co. add this remark:

The vignette introduced into his reproduction by O'Callaghan is a cartouche belonging to the Dutch maps published towards 1680. Who introduced this cartouche and the date of 1621?

A question not to be answered at this late day. Dr. O'Callaghan died in the year 1880.

THE PLACE of the *Korean Repository* was taken on the 1st of January by the *Korea Review*, which will be devoted to the record of events and the discussion of all subjects relating to Korea, outside of the political arena.

The population of Korea is given in the News Calendar from the official report of the recent census, by provinces. The total (including Seoul, with 196,898 inhabitants) is 5,608,351; but the editor is disposed to think that the actual population is greater, and that

the enumeration represents only those who pay taxes to the Government.

The mediæval city of Song-do is undergoing repairs, and preliminary surveys for the northern railroad have been completed to that point.

An article on the New Century presents an interesting picture of progress and improvement in the capital and the ports of the Kingdom, though it opens with a sentence that takes away the breath of those who are not fortunate enough to live in the Land of the Morning Calm:

As the World swings across the line that divides the Nineteenth Century from the Twentieth it finds all the civilized nations of the earth joined in a federation of amity and concord.

The editor begins in this number a history of Korea, based upon native books and manuscripts.

It does not appear how often the *Korea Review* is published, whether monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly, for the annual subscription of two dollars.

THE *Athenæum*, of April 20, has a note on Capt. Lemaire's first report on his mission to Katanga.

He found that not a single place of importance in the southern and eastern part of the Congo State had been correctly located. In the Congo-Zambezi region one important point was a degree out of its place, and well-known falls, lakes and camps along a line of 500 miles were 20 miles and more from their position on the map. The west coast of Tanganyika is brought further west, and the mouth of the Lukuga as much as 32 miles. The Lualaba branch of the Upper Congo is brought $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles nearer to the great lake.

Latitude and longitude are important; but the Congo Free State, in its short life of sixteen years, has had more than enough to do.

PROF. WM. H. BREWER, of Yale University, is reported to have said in a lecture that Lieut. Eld, U. S. N., of New Haven, Conn., was the discoverer of the Antarctic Continent.

Henry Eld was a Passed Midshipman in the U. S. S. *Peacock*, one of the vessels of Wilkes's Exploring Expedition in 1838-1842.

The *Narrative* of the Expedition says (Vol. II., p. 292):

On board the *Peacock*, it appears that Passed Midshipmen Eld and Reynolds both saw the land from the masthead, and reported it to Captain Hudson:

On p. 293 of the same volume, Commander Wilkes writes:

Two peaks, in particular, were very distinct (which I have named after those two officers), rising in a conical form;

The construction is peculiar, but the evident intention is to do justice to both men.

The date of the discovery is, according to the *Narrative*, January 16, 1840.

HERR ANSCHÜTZ-KAEMPFE has laid before the Vienna Geographical Society a plan for reaching the North Pole in a submarine ship of 800 tons, carrying five persons, who would be able to remain under water for 48 hours and, by the help of compressed oxygen, even a longer time. The ship would be navigated to the edge of the pack-ice and there sunk, to find its way by the compass to the next open space, and then repeat the process.

According to Payer, an opening in the ice is to be found in the European Arctic at about every marine mile; Herr Anschütz-Kaempfe will be satisfied with one in every ten miles.

The thickness of the ice is no great obstacle, for the ship can be sunk to the depth of 160 feet.

If this admirable scheme fails, all is not lost. There remains the ocean floor, on which an automobile might run to the Pole.

M. JULES LECLERCQ, in a report to the Académie Royale de Belgique, examines the question of the nautical school of Sagres, said to have been established by Prince Henry the Navigator, and treated as a legend in a recent memoir by Dr. Jules Mees. Dr. Mees denies also the existence of anything deserving the name of a city on the site of the Villa do Infante.

M. Leclercq calls attention to the fact, apparently overlooked, that the earthquake of 1755 overthrew not only Lisbon but other Portuguese cities, and among them Sagres and Lagos. He notes also the abiding local tradition, and is disposed to treat it with respect.

Mr. R. H. Major, in his *Prince Henry the Navigator*, affirms that the greatest Portuguese historian of our time (a rank conceded to Herculano) expresses a doubt whether it is possible to prove that the school of Sagres ever existed. M. Leclercq, in the note which closes his report, quotes a passage of a letter from a member of the Lisbon Academy to the Portuguese Minister at Brussels to this effect:

It cannot be proved that there existed a school, in the usual and literal sense of the word, or an official naval academy, scientifically and regularly organized, but it is none the less established that the Infant Dom Henry gathered around him at Sagres all the competent men who could give him aid in his geographical, cosmographical and other work. It is to this assemblage of technical elements that the denomination of School of Sagres has always been applied.

The Portuguese Minister, the Count of Tovar, having been asked whether Mr. Major's assertion concerning the Portuguese historian was correct, assured M. Leclercq that if Herculano had made the statement referred to, it was not to be found in his History of Portugal, but must be sought for in some other work.

A REFLECTOR for concentrating the sun's rays to produce steam in order to pump water from a well at South Pasadena, California, is noticed in *Nature*, of April 11th, with this comment:

As the skies of Southern California are remarkably free from clouds, and millions of square miles of arid lands are only awaiting the flow of water to be converted into fertile tracks, the solar motor may provide a practicable means for pumping the water, etc.

The *tracks* are undoubtedly those of the printer, but to whom do the *millions* of square miles in Southern California belong?

NINE YEARS IN THE SEA.—According to the *Sun*, of April 8, a lady of Newark, N. J., more than nine years ago, on the voyage home from England, dropped in mid-Atlantic a bottle containing her address on a telegram and the promise of a reward to the person who should return it. She received it on the 4th of April, with a letter dated Kristiansund, N. Norway, March 22, 1901.

The letter stated that the bottle had been picked up off the coast of the island of Smölen by a fisherman, who would appreciate the promised reward.

The ocean is wide and the nine years' wanderings of the bottle are matter for conjecture; but the incident is not without suggestion as to what has been called the *myth* of the Gulf Stream.